STORY OF THE DASH OF TWO WARSHIPS

Sensational Flight of the German Cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

SMALL SUPPLY OF FUEL ADDS TO DIFFICULTIES

Vessels Finally Reach the Dardanelles and Are Sold to the Turkish Government.

The story of the dash of the German cruisers the Goeben and the Breslau from the port of Messina and Russians. You probably read about it their flight to and ultimate arrival at Constantinople, and of some of their subsequent activities in the Black sea, is vividly told in the following letter from one of the crew, which has been received in Washington:

"KONSTANTINOPEL,
"November 21, 1914.
"On Board S. M. S. Goeben."

"In the papers. The Russians lost, however, by this sudden attack two ships and we none. They came off badly. They had not dreamed that they would be the loser. I almost fared badly, not a lair's breadth and I was wounded.
"Then we steamed with two torpedo boats (they are German boats built by Schichau) to Odessa, stole, at 3 o'clock a.m., into the harbor and remained there one hour and twenty-five minutes. I

"On Board S. M. S. Goeben.

"On August 2 we received in Messina the declaration of war to Russia. The same night, with the cruiser Breslau, we left Messina for Phillippeville, with all lights covered, and broke through the French troop transport base, Biserte-Toulon, during the night of August 3, and appeared at 6 o'clock .m. of August 4 before Phillippeville The cruiser Breslau had separated from us during the night and was ordered to bombard Bone.

Flying the Russian flag, we steamed into the harbor and opened fire, after hoisting the German naval ensign, and destroyed the harbor. Private houses were not shelled.

one hour and twenty-five minutes. I shall not forget it so long as I live. The night was pitch dark, every light covered, the engine room doors closed that no light could betray us, when we sneaked into the harbor. At the entrance we passed three outgoing steamers. The last one noticed us, but it was too late; we were already within the harbor.

"In front of us lay a large gunboat. The sentry had seen us, and sounded an alarm. 'Clear at torpedo,' and the fate of the gunboat was sealed. A terrible detonation and it sank with all hands. This was the alarm signal for whole Odessa. Now began a hellish noise. The steamers in the harbor blew their sirens, the bells of the city were ringing storm and alarm, the drowning and wounded men from the Russian ships which we bombarded cried aloud for help, while our two guns (7.5) thundered and flashed. The water was covered with struggling men, searchlights played: in short, it was as if hell had been let loose. I shall never forget this night. I thought also of our wounded soldiers at home, whose noses and ears were cut off. I think in this way the inhabitants of Odessa have never been awakened.

"The store batteries could not fire at "When the two forts replied to our fire with shrapnels and howitzers we left under full steam the enemy's harbor, always under heavy fire from the forts. But the Frenchmen were bad

Belgian Steamer Halted.

"Out of range of the fort's artillery we stopped a Belgian steamer. Then we met again the cruiser Breslau, which came from Bone. Soon thereafter we sighted a battleship squadron. Clear for action, we went ahead toward it, but recognized the ships as being English. England had not yet declared war. The squadron passed and closed up behind us. It consisted of the battle cruisers Indefatigable. Inflexible and

up behind us. It consisted of the battle cruisers Indefatigable, Inflexible and the cruisers Weymouth and Gloucester.

"On inquiry by our admiral what they wanted we received the reply: Threatening war conditions between England and Germany." That meant for us to get away. The superiority was too great. With superhuman efforts we accomplished it.

"For fully twenty-four hours with all hands, all officers and non-commissioned officers, we worked before the fires and coal bunkers. We knew no difference. Our coal supply was supidly decreasing, and we had to search the corners for coal and get it out with our hands. During the afternoon we brought the speed up to thirty miles an hour, a feat which remains as singular. I thought that every minute our ship would blow up in pieces. The Goeben' was shaking and trembling and it flew through the water, the forepart partly submerged, and in the evening the English were out of sight. Eleven hundred lives and 50,000,000 marks were at stake (the price of the Goeben). mipldy decreasing, and we had to search the corners for coal and get it out with our hands. During the afternoon we brought the speed up to thirty miles an hour, a feat which remains as singular. I thought that every minute our ship would blow up in pieces. The 'Goeben' was shaking and trembling and it flew through the water, the forepart partly submerged, and in the evening the English were out of sight. Eleven hundred lives and 50,000,000 marks were at stake (the price of the 'Goeben'.

England Declares War.

"During the night we received by wireless the declaration of war by England. For this the English squadron had waited. Half an hour later, standing at the guns, naked and black as negroes (from the coal bunkers), we repulsed an attack of six torpedo boats.

repulsed an attack of six torpedo boats. In the morning at 8 o'clock we reached

Measina.

"Italy was neutral, and we had to leave the harbor within twenty-four hours, first taking on coal—as much as possible. Outside of the harbor the French ships had concentrated in order to capture the Goeben and Breslau.

Treslau.

eslau.'
We received from the emperor the lowing telegram: 'I am convinced we received from the emperor the following telegram: 'I am convinced that Goeben and Breslau will break through.' And we did. In the last mo-ment we threw every superfluous thing overboard, and with unshaken confidence in God, August 6, at 6 p.m., left

the harbor.
"Our escape from the hostile forces followed. Thirteen great battleships and ten torpedoboats were lying in wait for our two cruisers. This was the wait for our two cruisers. This was the election to the presidency of Tufts he election to the presidency of the Uni-

sina.
"In Messina everybody believed us "In Messina everybody believed us doomed, and we were really lost to all the world for three days. During this time appeared all kinds of rumors about the Goeben and Breslau. According to French and English news, we had been sunk four times. What really happened during this time I will tell at some other time; it would take too much space here. But it was a chase of life and death, of which the English cruisers and torpedoboats, which withdrew to Port Said and Alexandria, badly damaged and crippled, can tell a tale of how German gunners shoot.

Arrive at Dennia.

"Sunday, 6th of August, we reached Dennia (one of the many small islands), not flying any flag or showing any

"We could not get out of the Mediterranean. Our communication with

terranean. Our communication with the Austrian fleet was blocked by the English and French. If we stayed more than twenty-four hours in a neutral port we would be disarmed. So what was there left for us to do? To take up the battle of life and death against tremendous odds.

"At last, however, a solution presented itself. Turkey bought the Goeben and Breslau, so at any rate they were lost for Germany. And so, on the 19th of August, at 5 p.m., we steamed into the Dardanelles. Two hours later, at 7 p.m., the English with five battle-ships and torpedoboats lay before the Dardanelles and demanded the surrender of our two ships. Both were denied by Turkey. We breathed more easily, for we could not have held out another week. Next to God, we have to thank our able commander and our splendid Goeben that we are alive. However, many of our crew have since lost their lives.

"We were granted two weeks' leave."

couraged I was, but, thank goodness, it was not true. Otherwise, I am quite satisfied here with the Turks. "I sleep and eat together with the Turkish officers, for there are no non-commissioned officers in the Turkish navy as in ours. What we called boatswain and machinist are here all officers and engineers. They have strict instructions to follow our orders and they do it willingly, for they see only too well how ignorant they are. You should see our efforts at conversation: Sign language, English, French and a little bit of everything. I sit some evenings until 1 and 2 o'clock teaching German and we now understand each other very well. On some of the Turkish warships there are German non-commissioned officers and instructors, also German officers. OF JOINT COMMITTEE

man non-commissioned officers and instructors, also German officers.
"Our admiral has become Turkish admiral, and so everything here is in German hands. Hence the present tremendous successes in the Black sea. In Turkey one hears only the one word: 'Germany.' For Germany passes here as the liberator of all Mohammedans. All of the Turkish officers and engineers want to go to Germany.

and engineers want to go to Germany after the war. But enough of this until we meet again, and, as you say, over a cup of coffee on a Sunday afternoon.

Surprised by the Russians.

"All went well until the 28th of Oc

Turkish fleet in the Black sea maneuv-

ering, when we were surprised by the

in the papers. The Russians lost, how

one hour and twenty-five minutes. I

we escaped in the darkness. Our suc-cesses in Odessa were: One gunboat and one auxiliary cruiser, both of which were sunk. Three steamers

which were sunk. Three steamers were badly damaged (among them one French boat), one coastwise steamer was sunk, three oil tanks burned, the electric power house destroyed (Odessa has no light for at least four weeks) and the quay was destroyed. All this was accomplished with our two small torpedo boats.

Turks Pray to Allah.

"Our Turks on board were speech

ess and prayed to Allah. Such reck-

less courage they had never witnessed

Our Turkish commander had at firs

refused to steam to Odessa, but the

energetic presentations of the German

of important positions as a professor

of biology and zoology, including the

in New York, but from 1911 up to his election to the presidency of Tufts he was the business manager of the University of Wisconsin.

A theme of the inaugural day was "The Obligation of College to State," the subject of an address by Dr. Louis E. Reber, dean of the extension division of the University of Wiscondivision of the University of Wiscondivision.

of University Are Held.

was celebrating his 65th reunion all

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12 .- The

mmander induced him to undertake

Secretary of Commerce Chamber Gets Information for Use in Fis-

Data for the joint citizens' committee for use in connection with the pro osed congressional investigation into trict and national government were ob he Washington Chamber of Commercial while in Cleveland Friday. Upon his return to this city, Mr. Grant place the data in the hands of John Joy Edson, chairman of the citizens' sub committee in charge of assessments nd taxation.

went well until the 28th of Oc-We were with a part of the sets of tennis on the courts of the University Club.

Cleveland Chamber Activities.

The chamber of commerce of Cleveand, he reports, covers all activities, including the retailers, traffic bureau, wholesales, conventions, civic improvement, legislation, and has a staff of sixteen under General Secretary Mun-

Henry M. Rose, reading clerk of the Senate, called on Mr. Grant yesterday and reported that he has been showing a number of lantern slides depicting scenes in Washington at various points in Michigan recently.

Makes a Suggestion.

Mr. Rose, who is well informed con erning the National Capital, told Mr

Philippines because of fear of infec-

Under the regulations of the Agriculture Department when an animal is to be brought from the islands it is necessary to take a blood specimen and forward it to the department before the horse is placed aboard the ship. The blood is tested, and if it is found to be infected, a wireless mesship. The blood is tested, and it is found to be infected a wireless message is sent to the ship and all the horses are thrown overboard. Under the quarantine regulations against sura, the master of the ship is llable to arrest if he brings any infected animal within 500 miles of an American north.

As the Agriculture Department has repeatedly refused to modify the regulations, the War Department deemed it wise not to issue any permits to bring the horses home with the troops. That will be a disappointment to a great many officers, who which they prize highly.

NEW GUNS FOR ARMY.

Officers Gratified by Results Shown in Sandy Hook Test. The ordnance department of the army

is preparing for the production of more powerful artillery guns and howitzers. A pilot three-inch gun on a split trail mount has been constructed, and is soon to be tested at Sandy Hook Because of the good results which the pilot 3.8 howitzer has shown in recent tests, an order has been issued for a arge supply of them

DR. BUMPUS INAUGURATED.

Designs also have been made for a new 4.7-inch gun on a split-trail mount. These pieces have a considerably greater range than the present 4.7-inch guns and howitzers. The largest piece of mobile artillery material now used in the service is the 6-inch howitzer. A 7.6-inch howitzer of a greater range and power, on a split-trail mount, is being constructed and soon to be tried, while designs are being made for 9.5 and 11 inch howitzer.

WATER BAGS FOR TROOPS.

Army Surgeons Report on Device for Insuring Purity. The surgeon general of the Army i

in receipt of a number of reports from medical officers, charged with the responsibility of furnishing potable water for troops in the field, dependent upon a supply of water not a menace division of the University of Wisconsin.

BLAU'S ASSETS, \$175,000.

Attorneys for Private Banker Say

Deposits Represent \$450,000.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 12.—Attorneys for Adolph Blau, the private banker shouse bank was closed yesterday, issued a statement today setting forth that the deposits represent \$450,000.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 12.—Attorneys for kinkling blau's equity in real estate, total about \$10,000. The only assets found in the bank were a few hundred dollars in cash and about \$10,000 in mercantile paper.

There are no tidings of Blau's whereabouts.

PRINCETON NOISY AND GAY.

Annual Commencement Festivities of University Are Held.

Done of the small outposts of the destination that they believe they have solved the problem by introducing a water bag which was recently they have selved the problem by introducing a water bag which was recently they have solved the problem by introducing a water bag which was recently they have solved the problem by introducing a water bag which was recently they have solved the problem by introducing a water bag which was recently they have solved the problem by introducing a water bag which was recently they have solved the problem by introducing a water bag which was recently they have solved the problem by introducing a water bag which was recently they have solved the problem by introducing a water bag which was recently they have solved the problem by introducing they have solved the problem by introducing they have solved the problem by introducing a water bag which was recently they have solved the problem by introducing the problem by introducing they have solved the problem by introducing a water bag which was recently they have solved the have success.

The new bag, which has a 12-ounce for the bag in problem by introducing the was not far beyond. As the fense had been stationed behind a lum-life they woods not far beyond. As the fense had been stationed behind a lum-life they woods not far beyond. The woods not far beyond. The woods not far beyond. As the fens to health, indicating that they believe

The Interior Department exhibits at the Panama-Pacific exposition have alumni dress parade to the base ball been awarded many prizes, according game with Yale was the main feature of Princeton's commencement festivities today. In the front rank walked assistant to the chairman of the government exhibit board at San Francisch Commencement of the class of 1850 who isco. The department's collective exhibit

CADET COMMANDS

High School Forces, in Rival **Divisions, Provide Spirited**

ONLY REAL FIELD WORK OF YEAR FOR REGIMENT

Picturesque Maneuvers Center About Old Barn and Farmhouse. With Some Thrilling Incidents.

deavored to take the 16th street reser by another force of about the sam

This was the alarm signal for whole Odessa. Now began a hellish noise. The statemers in the harbor blew their sirens, and alarm, the drowning and wounded meet from the Russian ships which we bombarded cried aloud for help, while our two guns (7.5) thundered and flashed.

The water was covered with struggling we may say if hell had been let loose. I shall noses and ears were cut off. I think in this way the inhabitants of Odessa have never been awakened.

The shore battleries could not fire at us in the harbor, otherwise they had shelled their own ships. But when we left the harbor we were showered with shells. But in vain, however, for we escaped in the darkness. Our successes in Odessa were: One gunboat and one auxiliary.

Ing as the National Museum, Department of Agriculture, Smithsonian Insent of Gallery, Pandmerican building and patent office. Washington has practically an all-theyear of charge.

ARMY HORSES ABE BARRED.

Officers Cannot Bring Favorite

Mounts From Philippines.

The War Department has refused to give officers who are to return from the Philippines of the Agricultural Popartment on the importation of horses from the opposite force and it was largely due to good luck, no doubt, that some of the boys did not receive injury from the wads in the cartridges. Despite stringent orders which had been given out prior to the drill that no boy was to

McKinley High Schools, led by Col. Gilbert Church Clark, and "attackers," comprising companies of Central, Eastern and Western, under the leadership of Lieut. Col. Ernest Williams, they entered Rock Creek Park. Here, after a short stay, during which the leaders studied the situation, the boys went in opposite directions until they had placed a distance of perhaps half a mile or more between them.

The problem which Maj. McCathran had given them to work out was the defense of the reservoir by one side and the capture of it by the attackers. It may be said here that the contest ended in a draw, although, of course, the attackers did not get through the lines of the defenders.

Col. Clark sent out his scouts to ascertain the position of the enemy. In the meantime the main force of defenders was brought up and by the time the point of contact had been reached by the scouts had been disposed of in advantageous position. Because of the unfamiliarity of the great majority of the cadets with field work some little difficulty was experienced at this point in deploying properly—a difficulty added to somewhat by the fact that there were a number of gardens in the vicinity into which the boys had to use care not to go.

Outposts of Enemy Discovered.

that the outposts of the enemy been discovered. The scouts for the defense crept back as the attackers

the point to support the previous party which had gone out. Just at this moment, however, a flanking party of the attackers approached from the rear of Camp Good Will, and before the defense had time to realize what had happened, started a flank attack which could in the struggle previously noted. nded in the struggle previously noted

IN MUNITIONS FACTORIES

in the output of munitions of war, Dafense, apparently, giving excellent leased from duty in the trenches in or-shelter from the fire of the enemy in der to return to England and re-enter

RUSSIA IS DEMANDING

government of the united support of the whole people in the prosecution of the war: second, to deal with the con-duct of certain classes in attempting to turn the state of war into an oppor-tunity for enriching themselves at the expense of national interegrs."

GIVES GERMANY CHANCE TO SAVE FACE, SAYS LONDON CHRONICLE

British Newspapers Declare United States Rejoinder Is a Masterly Bit of Diplomacy—Uphold President in Bryan Controversy.

"The note gives Germany every opportunity of saving her face, if she so desires," says the Daily Chronicle in its editorial. "It not only is phrased in most friendly terms, but, by inviting the submission of further evidence concerning the Lusitania and the resumption of the standard o sumption of other negotiations through artillery engagements on the Isonzo river. The Italians have gained a an American intermediary, opens a vista for negotiations which might keep the diplomats of Berlin and Washington employed until the war is ended, only that the President insists footing on the eastern bank at Mon-falcone and Karfreit (Caperetto), which, however, are in front of our battle line. At dawn yesterday hos-tile forces climbed the heights on the east bank near Plava, but were that the submarine outrages must stop during the negotiations. And it is this point which gives significance to the whole.

Demands That Piracy Cease.

"Behind its smooth phrases and a incere desire for peace there is a denand that piracy shall cease. The note is indeed an ultimatum to Germany that she must abandon her submarine

campaign or count the United States among her enemies.

"That evidently is the President's meaning, and it explains Mr. Bryan's resignation. Mr. Wilson does not approve of Tolstoism in international politics." The Daily Mail says: "The vital

The Daily Mail says: "The vital passages of the note are those in which the United States earnestly and solemnly renews the representations of the note of May 15, and again asks assurance that American lives and ships shall not be endangered on the high seas. Will Germany agree to abandon indiscriminate submarine warefare? That is the question the United States puts to ber once more. United States puts to her once more. We see few signs that Germany can or will say yes, or fewer still that the President would be satisfied with any-

Spirit Same as First.

bardment to impede the organization The Daily Telegraph says: "The spirit of the second note is exactly that of the first, and it leaves us to why Mr. Bryan thought it necessary why Mr. Bryan thought it necessary to resign. There is nothing of a minatory character in the note; nothing that the most fervid imagination could construe into a challenge or ultimatum. The tone throughout is not only diplomatic but friendly. The phrases are those of appeal and warning rather than of stern-denunciation

ion.
"To have been content with any-

"To have been content with anything less than the assurances demanded would hardly have been consistent with the self-respect of the American nation. We are certain that a great majority of the Americans will give whole-hearted support to their President in the dignified position he now has assumed."

The Times says it is "inclined to believe that Germany will not reject the demands, but will resume negotiations and endeavor to preserve friendly relations with the United States, especially as Wilhelmstrasse can discover in the various passages of the note material for procrastination if it so desires." The editorial continues:

"Nothing could well be more moderate in tone than the note, but on issues of substance the President remains immovable. The President has done the utmost compatable with national dignity to make the path of submission smooth and easy for Germany, and her answer will be awaited with profound interest on both sides of the Atlantic."

LONDON, June 12.—The Morning Post in an editorial on the American note to Germany says it is puzzled to find the reason for the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan. "since the note contains nothing new."

The paper continues:

"It merely affirms in a friendly manner the position founded upon the generally accepted principles of international law. We might call it the irreducible minimum of the rights of neutrals."

The Note sives Germany every on-

ceivable.

"The rights the President is upholding are the fundamental rights of humanity, and although the help to the allies which the entry of the United States into the struggle would bring would be dearly purchased by the loss of American neutrality, which is one of the factors intended to soften the ferocities and brutalities of the war, there is a price which no nation can afford to pay for peace."

French Opinion. PARIS, June 12, 5 p.m.-Referring to

resident Wilson's note to Germany, La liberte today says: "It is in every way worthy of a great country conscious of its dignity, its rights

country conscious of its dignity, its rights and its duties. It has not the tone of an ultimatum, since it is couched in courteous terms, but it is energetic, and requires Germany finally to cease recourse to false expedients."

The Temps in an editorial today on the American note to Germany says the note brings the question back to the grounds from which German diplomacy endeavored to divert it. The paper continues:

"President Wilson maintains firmly and with conviction the same ideas already twice expressed. He refuses to admit that his elevated conception of right may become the subject of compromise, and he exposes it anew in clear and precise terms that permit no more evasive replies. Mr. Wilson replies in the name of his country: I do not bargain with the sacred rights of humanity."

The Journal des Debats, in discussing the note, says:

"The United States representing in this

The Journal des Debats, in discussing the note says:

"The United States, representing in this case the civilized world, places the sacred rights of humanity above considerations of the military order to which Germany subordinates everything. It is resolved, far as concerns Aerican subjects, to have those rights respected.

"The essence of the note is, first, measures required by humanity must be taken, and afterward, if it is desired, will come discussions of a new regulation of naval warfare. If Germany insists on putting herself outside the pale of humanity, she will suffer the consequences."

Likens Bryan to Giolitti.

MILAN, Italy, Friday, June 11, vie Chiasso, Switzerland, 12:20 p.m., and Paris, June 12, 2:45 a.m. (delayed by Swiss censor).-The Corriere Della Sera compares the attitude of Secretary Bryan to that of former Premie tary Bryan to that of former Premier Giolitti, leader of the party which sought to prevent war with Austria. It says Mr. Bryan's action probably will have the same effect in America that Signor Giolitti's intervention had in Italy, and that it will strengthen public opinion in favor of President Wilson.

"It will give him greater power in this important moment," the newspaper adds, "defeating men who are ready to lower the prestige and honer of the country."

Austria Reserves Comment.

ZURICH, Switzerland, June 12 .- The retirement of William J. Bryan as Sec retary of State has been taken very coolly in Austria, judging by the newspapers which reached Zurich.

came on. A line of skirmishers in front prevented the defenders from learning from what direction the main force of the "enemy" was coming.

Finally one of the sharper-sighted lads of the enemy approaching on his right. Immediately Col. Clark sent out a force to meet this body and the fight began in earness. Reserves were rushed to the meaning to the defenders from learning prevented the defenders from learning from learning prevented the defenders from learning from learning prevented the defenders from learning from learning from learning from learning from learning from learning from learning

BEER BETTER THAN BAD WATER FOR TROOPS, KAISER IS QUOTED

SERBS SHOOT DOWN AERO

AND CAPTURE ANOTHER

NISH, via London, June 12.—Three Austrian aeroplanes yesterday dropped bombs on Kragojevatz, killing or wounding twelve persons. Serbian aeroplanes pursued the hostile machines, bringing one down. Another aeroplane with two German officers was captured at Agripalanka.

POR IROUPS, KAISER IS QUOTED

Speech to the marine cadets, but that, on the other hand, in war a more extended use at least of lighter alcoholic drinks must be permitted. Thus, for instance, light native wine or beer was preferable to water for troops if the water available was of an objectionable quality. Strong drinks, such as schnapps of every sort, may under no circumstances be given to the troops."

Admiral von Mueller, chief of the private marine cabinet, has sent to the president of the German association the following open letter against the misuse of spirituous beverages:

"I have recently had an opportunity to hear the emperor speak of the alcoholic drinks must be permitted. Thus, for instance, light native wine or beer was preferable to water for troops if the dual to drinks must be permitted. Thus, for instance, light native was of an objectionable quality. Strong drinks, such as schnapps of every sort, may under no circumstances be given to the troops."

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Admiral von Mueller says that measure the tothe drinks must be permitted. Thus, for instance, light and the tother hand, in war a more extended use at least of lighter alcoholic drinks must be permitted. Thus, for instance, light and use the president of the president of the president of the presi

GERMANY GETS COTTON DESPITE BRITISH, IS BELIEF IN LONDON

LONDON, June 12 .- Reuter's Tele- | the cotton industry under certain regram Company has received a dispatch strictions. This condition obtains in from its agent at Amsterdam who says spite of the entrance of Italy into the

from its agent at Amsterdam who says that a copy of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, received there, declares the raw material department of the war office in conference with representatives of the cotton industry has come to the conclusion that there are sufficient quantities of cotton stock on hand to warrant the continuation of a spite of the entrance of italy into the war. The publication of this dispatch in comment that it seemed to support the contention advanced recently in the house of commons by Waiter Runciman, president of the board of trade, that Germany has been receiving supplies of cotton in spite of freat Britantian according to the content of the support the comment that it seemed to support the content of the war. The publication of this dispatch in comment that it seemed to support the content of advanced recently in the content of the war.

GERMAN SUBMARINE PRISONERS GO TO ORDINARY BRITISH CAMPS

LONDON, June 12 .- Sir Edward Grey, this, expects that Germany will send to ordinary detention camps.

The British government, in view of submarine prisoners are being moved

the British foreign secretary, has writ- the thirty-nine British officers under ten to Walter H. Page, the American barrack arrest to the ordinary detenambassador, saying that the German tion camp.

In his letter to the American ambas-

RETAIL MERCHANTS CALL TRADE BOOST MEETING

At a meeting of the Retail Merchants'

sociate membership, was approved and this is to be brought to the attention of the full membership tomorrow night. The plan is declared by its proposers to be a sure means of intensifying the interest of the bus men of Washington in the Retail Merchants' Association, and its adoption will mean a wonderful development of

rganized effort, it is believed. The committee on the proposed trade poosting trip of the association will make its report of the number that will take part in the trade developing movement. R. P. Andrews, chairman of the trade-boosting committee, an-

Plans for Trip and to Add Associate Discussed.

Association called for tomorrow night plans for increasing the membership nounces that all those intending to of the organization and for its trade June 22 and 23, through towns of Vir-

At a recent meeting of the board of arrangements for the comfort of the

are to be discussed.

governors, a plan to provide an as- boosters along the route.

take part in the outing, whether memboosting automobile trip, to be taken bers of the association or not, must June 22 and 23, through towns of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland row night at 8 o'clock. This fore-handedness is necessary in order that Chairman Andrews may make positive

our able commander and our splendid Goeben that we are alive. However, many of our crew have since lost the commander and our splendid Goeben that we are alive. However, many of our crew have since lost the commander and our splendid Goeben that we are alive. However, many of our crew have since lost the commander and the splendid Goeben that we are alive. However, many of our crew have since lost the commander and the splendid Goeben that we are alive. However, many of our crew have since lost the commander and the splendid Goeben that we are alive. However, many of our crew have since lost the commander and the splendid Goeben that we are alive. However, many of our crew have since lost the commander and the splendid Goeben that we are alive. However, many of our crew have since lost the commander and the splendid Goeben that we are alive. However, many of our crew have since lost the commander and the splendid Goeben that we are alive. However, many of our crew have since lost the commander and the splendid Goeben that we are alive. However, many of our crew have since lost the commander and the splendid Goeben that we are continuated the splendid Goeben that we are commander (Baron our Instead of the commander (Baron our Instead our twenty-four.)

The splendid Goeben that we are alive. However, we were awarded, as follows: Land office, three gold medals, indian office, three gold medals, one splendid the class marching with its own part of the splendid of thorn, the splendid of the commander of the commande Business Manager,
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

District of Columbia, ss.:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this twelfth day of June, A.D. 1915. E. E. RAMEY, Notary Public.

FIGHT TO DEADLOCK

Conflict at Reservoir.

Skirmishing through Rock Creek Park, an armed force yesterday en voir, but was successfully kept at bay

For two hours the opposing force

maneuvered in endeavors to obtain ad vantageous positions, the attack finally being made in front of Camp Good Will, where a battle of extreme ferocity was ought, a portion of the "soldiers" near y coming to a hand-to-hand encounter No casualties resulted from the con flict, however, the reason being that only blank cartridges were used by the 400 or more High School Cadets who only real field maneuvers of the year for the regiment. The boys were diected by Maj. Wallach A. McCathran

sembled at 14th and Kennedy streets had been divided into "defenders," comprising companies of Business and McKinley High Schools, led by Col. Gilbert Church Clark, and "attackers,"

Outposts of Enemy Discovered

At last, however, the stage was set satisfactorily and a shot or two told

Solitary Defender's Experience. While the boys fought bravely, a num ber of things happened of a nature calculated to make one forget for the moment the horrors of war. For instance: One of the small outposts of the dethe woods not far beyond. As the factories in need of their services.

Escapes Over Wire Fence. It took him considerably less than a econd to choose between the enemy forces and a five-foot wire fence. He

chose the fence. Picking up his gun, he ran. He was a good runner, and when he came to the fence he showed

repulsed. In the Carinthian frontier our troops have repelled attacks on the passes near Monte Paralda and have occupied this mountain. An Italian attempt to recapture Montepiano The enemy is slowly sending forces to several frontier districts — Cortina d'Ampezzo, Fiera di Primiero and BELGIAN STATEMENT.

WHERE RUSSIANS HAVE CHECKED AUSTRIANS.

War Officially Reported.

GERMAN STATEMENT.

In the western arena: Attacks of the

enemy yesterday in the dunes north-

east of Ypres and near Manneskens-

rette heights and in the Souchez dis-

vere, on the eastern ridge of the Lo-

in the close range fighting to the north

of Ecurie the French twice brought up fresh troops. In the afternoon we succeeded completely in driving the enemy out of our positions. An advance made by the French during the evening broke down under our infantry fire, and the retreating enemy suffered very heavy losses. Near Serre, to the southeast of Hebuterns, we are again advancing from our positions.

taken prisoners.

the southeastern arena: East

AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth

the army of Gen. Pflanzer again at-

tacked several Russian positions The villages of Jezierzany and

Niedzwiska, north of Ozertyn, were

desperate attacks, all of which failed, with very heavy Russian

n attack by a Cossack regiment also

stormed.

BERLIN, via London, June 12.

trict were repulsed.

positions.

the eastern arena: On the Dubysa river, in the Zoginie and Betingola districts, Russian advances failed The artillery of the enemy was very active throughout yesterday, bom-To the north of Przasnysz our troops barding our advanced positions. batteries dispersed groups of soldiers of the enemy on the fortifica-tions near Terstelle and Waeleweyers.

In the Rawka river, between Bolimow and Sochaczew, we penetrated a position of the enemy. Up to the present time 500 Russians have been

he region to the north of Arras there has been an artillery engagement, particularly violent on the plateau of Lorette. The enemy in that sector-Aix Noulette-Ecuriehas sought by a continuous bom-

FRENCH STATEMENT.

n the southeastern arena: East of Przemysł the situation remains unchanged. The army under Gen. von Linsingen has attacked the enemy, who was advancing towar our wing. Zurawna, which had been cleared the day before yesterday, has been retaken and the enemy driven beyond the bridgehead near Mosciska, northeast of Zurawna. Attacks by the enemy near Halusz and upon Stanislau were repulsed. of those positions which we have gained. Our artillery replied against the trenches and batteries of the fermans.
In the region of the Toutvent farm, southeast of Hebuterne, the enemy delivered this morning a counter attack, which was easily checked. tack, which was easily checked. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front except an artillery action of a somewhat lively nature in the sector east of Rheims and on the Perthes-Beausejour front.

ITALIAN STATEMENT.

toward Czernelica, have crossed the Dniester east of Horodenka. We captured Zale Szczyky, against which town the Russians yesterday and in the course of the night made. Some progress was made Friday at different points along the front. A reconnaissance party beyond Monte Nero found in the gorges recently explored by our forces the wreckage of rifles and machine guns abandoned by the enemy and the bodies of forty Austrians.

"Enemy forces comprising six bat-alions, coming from Plezzo (in Aus-tria, thirty-nine miles northwest of Gorizia), attempted, according to

An attack by a Cossack regiment also collapsed under our fire. In Bukowina the Russians were forced to give up their last positions on the Pruth and retreat across the frontier. The Russians have suffered severe losses. The army of Gen. Pflanzer yesterday captured 5,000 men. the Pruth and retreat across the frontier. The Russians have suffered severe losses. The army of Gen. Pfianzer yesterday captured 5,000 men. South of the upper Dniester the fighting is still proceeding. A Russian been repulsed. Zurawna, which was been repulsed. Zurawna, which was been repulsed. Zurawna, which was evacuated owing to the approach of Russian reinforcements, was retaken yesterday by the allied troops.

15,000 U. S. TESTAMENTS

in earnest. Reserves were rushed to connection with the work of the Ameria double purpose—first, to assure the can World's Sunday School Associa-

FIGHTERS TO BE PLACED

LONDON, June 12 .- Continuing his ampaign to bring about an increase vid Lloyd George, minister of munitions, spoke at Bristol today and made the declaration that War Secretary Kitchener already had given orders that certain British workmen be reder to return to England and re-enter

Making Profits Selling the most goods at the least cost is the problem in every merchant's mind. A well sustained

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June 5.... 69,980 Saturday, June 6.... 52,362 Sunday, June 7.... 71,604 June 8....*71,499 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, June 9.... 73,811 Thursday, June 10.... 72,794

WEEKLY CIRCULATION STATEMENT

AFFIDAVIT.

"Not including 4-page extra.

Friday.

June 11 71,937

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING AND SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ended June 11, 1915—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers—and that the copies so fide purchasers or subscribers—and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or do not remain in the office counted are not returnable to or do not remain in the office unsold, except in the case of Sunday papers sent to out-oftown agents, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received.

FLEMING NEWBOLD,

Business Manager,